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and general agricultural policy. Probably each specialist in this field of study is inclined to give different weight to the various subjects covered, and it is therefore not unfair for the writer to wonder why only two short articles are presented on the fundamental topic of agricultural labor and at least ten on land tenure. It would seem that Professor Carver did not have in mind to present selections in proportion to the importance of the several subjects.

The growing demand for such material in the agricultural colleges and the many small colleges and universities would welcome a second compilation.

JOHN LEE COULTER.

GARDNER, F. D. *Successful farming; a ready reference on all phases of agriculture for farmers of the United States and Canada.* (Philadelphia: Winston. 1916. Pp. 1088. \$2.50.)

HALL, A. D. *Agriculture after the war.* (London: Murray. 1916. Pp. 137. 3s. 6d.)

JENNINGS, H. *The history and development of gold dredging in Montana. With a chapter on placer-mining methods and operating costs,* by C. JANIN. Bulletin 121. (Washington: Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. 1916. Pp. 63.)

JOHNSTON, J. H. C. *A national agricultural policy.* (London: King. 1916. 6d.)

LEWIS, A. D. *Irrigation and settlement in Africa.* (Pretoria: Gov. Prtg. Office. 1915. Pp. 258.)

WOOD, T. B. and HOPKINS, F. G. *Food economy in war time.* (Cambridge: Univ. Press. 1915. 6d.)

YERKES, A. P. and CHURCH, L. M. *An economic study of the farm tractor in the corn belt.* Farmers' Bull. 719. (Washington: Dept. Agr. 1916. Pp. 24.)

### Manufacturing Industries

*The Butter Industry in the United States. An Economic Study of Butter and Oleomargarine.* By EDWARD WIEST. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. LXIX, No. 2. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1916. Pp. 264. \$2.00.)

The history of the butter industry is described, covering such phases as the evolution of the factory system, the introduction of the cream separator, and the invention of the Babcock tester. Figures are presented which show the tendency toward concentration in large creameries. Attention is given to the development of coöperation in cow-testing, in breeding, and in the ownership of butter factories. Census figures indicate that 24 per cent of

the butter manufactured in the United States is made in coöperative creameries.

After a description of the geographical distribution of butter-producing areas, including a historical view of the shifting of the industry, and an account of the progress made in dairy education, a valuable chapter is devoted to the grading and judging of butter. It is shown that butter was first classified according to its maker, then according to the locality where it was produced, and finally according to the process of manufacture. The development of commercial grades and the system of scoring on the basis of 100 points are well described.

On the organization of the butter market, interesting historical facts are presented, the development of exchanges is described, the present methods of marketing butter are explained, and attention is given to the making and meaning of butter quotations. The value of this part of the monograph is greatly enhanced by the fact that the author has obtained first-hand information in the markets, rather than relying on printed sources. A valuable study of butter prices is also presented. The last two chapters are devoted to the adulteration of butter, the manufacture of oleomargarine, and the development of state and federal laws dealing with oleomargarine. The treatment of these subjects is excellent.

This monograph is a well executed piece of work in an important field, and on the whole it offers a comprehensive treatment of the subject. It is perhaps unfortunate that the author could not have done more first-hand investigational work in the leading dairy states of the Middle West, so as to have come face to face with some of the vital problems that the dairy industry is concerned with at present. Cream grading, state butter brands, conditions under which milk is produced and separated on the farm, and competition between the coöperatives and "centralizers," are some of the topics that merit discussion in a treatise of this sort.

Since the "centralizers" represent the most important development in butter manufacture during recent years, more might have been written of their history, their methods of buying cream, their methods of marketing, and the problems that they have raised. These creameries, many of which are very large ones, obtain their cream by express from great distances—sometimes from points as far distant as 300 or 400 miles. All of this cream is sour when it reaches the centralizers, and much of it is in bad condition. The

quality of butter made, however, is surprisingly good, considering the condition of the raw material from which it is made, but it is not of the finest quality, such as that made in country creameries which depend on local supplies of cream. Through large-scale production and marketing, and widespread advertising, these concerns have developed highly efficient organizations which have cut into the businesses of the local creameries and have caused much bitterness of feeling in many states.

In the description of butter dealers, the so-called brokers of Chicago deserve a word, in that they play an important part in redistributing to other parts of the country the enormous amounts received in that city. The author is perhaps a bit optimistic about the possibility of coöperative selling agencies in large cities (p. 160), and fails to note that an experiment of this sort was started by a group of Minnesota creameries in New York City in 1915. It would have been instructive if the author could have told us something of the interesting differences in the quality of butter used by different cities; how Chicago is largely content with "centralized" butter, how New York and Philadelphia demand the best, fresh, country creamery butter, and how Boston relies largely on the cold-storage product, etc.

The author is in error when he defines the wholesale price of butter as "the amount paid by the wholesale dealer to the producer" (p. 192). It is generally understood in the large markets that the wholesale price is the price charged by wholesale receivers or commission men for large lots of butter (usually to jobbers) at the wholesaler's place of business. The estimated division of marketing costs between wholesaler, jobber, and retailer (p. 192) is faulty. The author also apparently has a slightly wrong conception of the Elgin market and Elgin quotation of today. That there is no real butter market there, that the quotation is made only once a week by a faulty method, and that the dealers who meet there once a week are principally Chicago wholesalers, are all facts that might well have been brought out.

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#### NEW BOOKS

ALLEN, F. J. *The shoe industry.* (Boston: Vocation Bureau. 1916. Pp. 327. \$1.25.)

BRYNER, E. *Dressmaking and millinery.* (Cleveland, O.; Cleveland Foundation Survey Committee. 1916. Pp. 133. 25c.)